

Illustrations: Troncoso, Darwiniana 11: 182--185, fig. 8--11. 1957; Ruiz Leal, Revist. Facult. Cienc. Agrar. 15: 244, pl. 3. 1969.

Troncoso (1957) says of this species: "Especie patagónica, localizada en las regiones de Colonia Sarmiento y Puerto Deseado. Habita en lugares arenoso-pedregosos y salitrosos, a orillas de ríos y parece planta.....escasa. El ejemplar de San Julian presenta las siguientes diferencias con los ejemplares típicos procedentes de Chubut: ramas en general más delgados, de 2--3 mm de diámetro, las de mayor edad hasta 4 mm, hojitas algo más desarrolladas, más anchamente ovales, de 2--7 mm de longitud x 1,5--4 mm de latitud, con breve pecíolo delgado, de 0,5--1 mm de longitud x 0,7--1 mm de latitud, cáliz subglabro y lustroso, corola de tubo más breve. En el ejemplar LPS21935, único fructificado (frutos en un sobre), los frutos con la mitad exsertos del cáliz pero todos ellos están atacados y transformados en agallas. La carencia de frutos maduros y sanos y la escasez de material no permite valorar definitivamente esta diferencias."

The species is based on *A. Soriano* 4012, collected at Sarmiento, between km. 131 & 132, on the road to Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, Argentina, on December 1, 1949, and is deposited in the San Isidro herbarium. Troncoso (1957) cites also *Grondona* 5808 and *Soriano* 3231 from the same locality and *Ameghino* s.n. [LPS 21935, 21936, 21937, 21938, and 21939] from San Julián, Santa Cruz, originally distributed as *Lippia darwinii* (B. & H.) Speg.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS PARODIANTHUS. I

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Additional bibliographic information and herbarium material that has come to me since my original publication on this genus in 1941 is herein summarized. Herbarium acronyms employed are those used in all my papers in the present journal since 1931 and are fully explained in my Fifth Summary 2: 795--801 (1971).

#### PARODIANTHUS Troncoso

Additional & emended bibliography: Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 233. 1947; Angely, Cat. Estat. Gen. Bot. Fan. 17: 5. 1956; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 170. 1958; Mold., Phytologia 7: 244--247. 1960; Mold., Biol. Abstr. 36: 719. 1961; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.4: 223. 1962; F. A. Barkley, List Ord. Fam. Anthoph. 76 & 194. 1965; Caro, Kurtziana 2: 217--219. 1965; Hunziker, Kurtziana 2: 220 & Add. 223. 1965; Mold., Phytologia 12: 6. 1965; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 7, 835. 1966; Anon., Torrey Bot. Club Ind. Am. Bot. Lit. 3: 308. 1969; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 140 & 353. 1970; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 6, 199, &

423 (1971) and 2: 642, 756, 794, & 897. 1971; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 8, 857. 1973; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 19--26, fig. 1--3. 1973; Anon., Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 15: 484. 1974; "J. S. J.", Biol. Abstr. 58 (7): B.A.S.I.C. E.21 & E. 306. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 28: 441 & 510. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 297, 299, 302, 303, 307, 387, 401--403, 408, & 411, fig. 40. 1974; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 47. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 45: 40. 1980.

Troncoso (1974) says that this is a "Género endémico de la Argentina. Habita la provincia fitogeográfica del Monte (La Rioja, Córdoba y San Luis), con dos especies: *P. ilicifolia* (Mold.) Tronc. y *P. capillaris* Tronc." She also notes the presence of "Pubescencia malpighiácea o submalpighiácea en ramas jóvenes y hojas y de pelitos glandulares y 'exocrystalíferos' en pedúnculos y pedicelos." As to its economic importance, she says: "No se le conoce. El ganado, probablemente caprino, lo come, pues las matas se han hallado ramoneadas."

Caro (1965) places the genus in a new tribe, *Parodiantheae* Caro, in the subfamily Viticoideae, the characters of which he gives as "Inflorescentia definita, cymae axillares 2 (-3-4)-florae, Flores zygomorphi. Stamina 4, didynama. Ovarium 2-carpellare, 4-loculare, loculis uniovulatis. Ovula pendula. Fructus siccus schizocarpicus; mericarpia 2 bilocularia dispermia."

*PARODIANTHUS CAPILLARIS* Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 19--26, fig. 1--3. 1973.

Bibliography: Troncoso, Darwiniana 19: 19--26, fig. 1--3 (1973) and 18: 402, 403, & 411, fig. 40 g & h. 1974; Anon., Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 15: 484. 1974; "J. S. J.", Biol. Abstr. 58 (7): B.A.S.I.C. E.306. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 28: 441. 1974.

Illustrations: Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: [20], 22, & 23, fig. 1--3 (1973) and 18: 402, fig. 40 g & h. 1974.

This species is based on *B. Balegno* 353, collected in hedges at San Francisco del Chañar, dept. Sobremonte, Córdoba, Argentina, on December 8, 1944, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Instituto Miguel Lillo. The species differs from *P. ilicifolius* chiefly in its low creeping habit and its linear or filiform leaves. A special type of "exocrystaliferous" hair is described, common to both species and therefore adding to the generic distinction, in which a small linear crystal is present on the tip of the trichome.

Troncoso (1974) gives the distribution of *P. capillaris* as "Noroeste de Córdoba, proxima a las salinas Grandes, approxima 500 m s.m. Habita en el monte de Sierra baja (chaco-serrano), en suelo suelto, de tipo xerófilo-chaqueño, protegiéndose del ganado hajo matas espinosas, rastreras, de *Opuntia* sp. y *Prosopis campestris*" in a community of *Thritrinax campestris*, *Geoffroea decorticans*, *Prosopis chilensis*, *P. torquata*, *Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco*, *Celtis chichape*, *Atamisquea emarginata*, *Acacia atramentaria*, *Prosopis campestris*, *Cassia aphylla*, *Larrea divaricata*, *Porlieria microphylla*, *Schinus longifolius*, *Maytenus spinosus*, *M. Vitisidaea*, *Condalia microphylla*, *Aloysia gratissima*, *Lycium* sp., *Stipa*

sp., *Sphaeralcea cordobensis*, *Opuntia* sp., *Menodora integrifolia*, *Verbena hookeriana*, *Junellia juniperina*, *Solanum chacoense*, *S. elaeagnifolium*, *Baccharis ulicina*, and *Trichocline incana*. She cites also Burkart 29643 from the same area.

*PARODIANTHUS ILICIFOLIUS* (Mold.) Troncoso

Bibliography: Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 1 (4): 18. 1934; Mold., Phytologia 1: 97. 1934; Mold., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. 39: 47 (1935) and 39: 132, 138--139, 152, & 153. 1936; Mold., Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 29. 1937; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 54. 1938; Mold., Prelim. Alph. List Inv. Names 14. 1940; Mold., Lilloa 6: 434. 1941; Troncoso, Darwiniana 5: 31--40, fig. 1--3. 1941; Mold., Alph. List Inv. Names 43 & 44. 1942; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 43 & 97. 1942; Mold., Lilloa 8: 428 (1942) and 10: 345. 1944; Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 233. 1947; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 31 & 75. 1948; Mold., Alph. List Cit. 3: 694 & 903 (1949) and 4: 979 & 980. 1949; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 105 & 192. 1949; E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 178 & 273. 1950; Anon., U. S. Dept. Agr. Bot. Subj. Index 14358. 1958; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 170. 1958; Mold., Résumé 26, 250, 354, & 464. 1959; Mold., Phytologia 7: 246--247. 1960; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.4: 223. 1962; Caro, Kurtziana 2: 219. 1965; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 199 & 423 (1971) and 2: 642 & 897. 1971; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 58 (7): B.A.S.I.C. E.21. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 387, 402, 403, 408, & 411, fig. 40 a--f. 1974.

Illustrations: Troncoso, Darwiniana 5: 33, 36, & 38, fig. 1--3 (1941) and 18: 402, fig. 40 a--f. 1974.

Troncoso (1974) cites Hunziker 13085 & 17313 from Córdoba, Argentina, and Hunziker & Caro 13590 from La Rioja. Caro (1965) cites Hieronymus & Niederlein 139, Hunziker & Caro 13590, and Stuckert 17013 from La Rioja. Troncoso (1974) also mentions Hunziker 13154 and Stuckert 1073 as source material for her illustration of the species, without reference to place of collection.

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NOTES ON THE GENUS SYMPHOREMA

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In view of Munir's recent (1966) monograph of this genus, it would be presumptuous of me to continue with the thorough monograph of this genus which I had planned. However, it does seem worthwhile to place on record the bibliographic and other notes which my wife and I have assembled over the past fifty years. Herbarium acronyms herein employed are the same as have been used in all of my papers in the present (and other) journals since 1929 and are fully explained in my Fifth Summary, pages 795--801 (1971). This is the 51st genus thus far treated by me in this